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## CRETAN EXPEDITION

### X

#### ADDENDA TO THE CRETAN INSCRIPTIONS

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IN this article I have collected a few texts and all the fragments that I did not find it convenient to include in my two preceding epigraphical articles 'Inscriptions from Various Cretan Cities,'<sup>1</sup> and 'Epigraphical Researches in Gortyna.'<sup>2</sup>

Some of the pieces here published are both so defective and so small that of the inscriptions on them very little can be made out. But in epigraphy nothing is to be neglected. A small fragment which seems insignificant to-day may to-morrow acquire its value, when, by reason of fresh excavations, it may be added to other pieces, and thus contribute to the reconstruction of a text. So in the present article a new fragment (No. 24) completes and renders important a Christian inscription (No. 8)

<sup>1</sup> *Am. Journ. Arch.* First Series, XI, 1896, pp. 539 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Am. Journ. Arch.* Second Series, I, 1897, pp. 159 ff. I regret that in this article, for reasons for which I am not wholly responsible, several typographical errors escaped correction. Some of these, such as the omission of accents in Greek words, lack of marks of punctuation or of division (-), etc., can be readily detected and need not be specified here for correction. The following, however, should be mentioned:

Page 168, No. 3, line 3, *read* κορυμόντων (for κορυλοντων).

Page 179, line 13, *read* ΑΑΙΚΟΥΣ (for ΑΑΙΚΟΥΕ).

Page 195, line 7, *read* συνεπιψηφίσαι (for συνεψηφίσθαι).

Page 202, line 5, *read* Δημοφά[νης] (for Δημοφάμ[ης]).

Page 205, line 33, *read* ἐς τὰ θύματα (for ἐς ἀθύματα).

Page 213, lines 15, 16, *read* "what does not belong to him" (for "what does belong to him").

Page 228, line 8, *read* φόσμο[ν] (for φόσμο[ν]).

of the preceding series,<sup>1</sup> and another (No. 4) similarly supplements an isolated portion of a treaty from the Pythion, which was obtained in 1887.

Inscriptions on small objects, on terra-cottas, on articles of domestic use, local or imported, are a class that has hitherto been scantily represented in Crete. The researches of the Institute have made slight additions also to this store. Numbers 26-34 are various marks on terra-cottas, Rhodian vase-handles, sling-bullets, etc.<sup>2</sup>

With these texts the product of the Cretan Expedition, from the point of view of epigraphy, is nearly exhausted. There remain only a few Latin inscriptions, and some Archaic Greek fragments. The former will be published in a special article; the latter, having been discovered in the course of the excavations at Praesos, Haghios Ilias, and Prinià, will find their natural place in the report to be published in a later number of this *Journal* on these works.

1. **Gortyna.** — Fragment of a block of limestone in the garden of Manoli Iliaki at Haghioi Dekà. Height, 0.225 m.; length, 0.41 m. Letters 0.09 m. to 0.10 m. in height.



..... σ ὀμ[ν] .....  
 ..... τ .....  
 .....

2 (*a* and *b*). **Gortyna.** — Two pieces of the usual limestone with lines running *boustrophedon* and letters of the same height (0.07 m. to 0.08 m.) and character. Probably two contiguous fragments of one and the same block. Found amongst the ruins of the ancient city by Manoli Iliaki. Fragment *b*:

<sup>1</sup> *Am. Journ. Arch.* First Series, XI, 1896, p. 610.

<sup>2</sup> Cf., also, Nos. 62 and 77 in the 'Inscriptions from Various Cretan Cities,' *Am. Journ. Arch.* First Series, XI, 1896, pp. 579, 593.

dimensions, 0.18 m. by 0.22 m.; fragment *a*: dimensions, 0.185 m. by 0.29 m.

b.

α.



.... νται . αγ (?) . . . .

.... νατον . . . . .

.....

**3. Gortyna.** — Fragment of the usual limestone in the house of A. and P. Kouridaki at Haghioi Deka. Height, 0.10 m.; length, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.30 m. Letters 0.023 m. to 0.025 m. in height.

The *boustrophedon* writing is divided into columns and resembles that of the Great Inscription and of the other texts of the same group.



*Right column*: perhaps . . . . . π]α[τ]έ-

ρ[α . . . . .

*Left column*: κα γε . . . . .

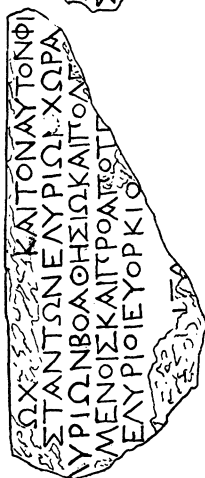
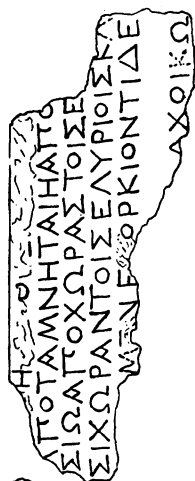
..... ονται.

This fragment comes without question from the Lethaeus, while the two preceding belong to the class from the Pythion.

**4. Gortyna.** — Fragment of limestone in the garden of Manoli Iliaki at Haghioi Deka. Height, 0.12 m.; length, 0.34 m. Height of letters, 0.012 m. to 0.016 m.

This fragment belongs to a lost inscription from the Pythion, a part of which is also the fragment No. 1 of *Monumenti Antichi*, I, pp. 58, 59, which was found by me in the excavation of that precinct in 1887. With the new fragment I here reproduce the earlier one, giving the two in the position that they originally occupied.

## NEW FRAGMENT.

EARLIER FRAGMENT.  
(*Mon. Ant.* I, pp. 58, 59.)

..... καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν φί[λον κ]ή[χθρ]ὸ[ν ἐξῶ].....  
 ..... ς τὰν τῶν Ἐλυρίω[ν] χώρα[ν ἀ]ποτάμνηται ἡ ἀπο.....  
 ..... Ἐλ[υρίων βοαθησίω καὶ πολ[εμ]σίω ἀπὸ χώρας τοῖς Ἐλ[υρίοις]  
 ..... μένοις καὶ προαπτε..... σι χώραν τοῖς Ἐλ[υρίοις κ]α.....  
 ..... Ἐλ[υρίοι. εὐορκίω]ντι μέν μοι εὐ[ν]ή]μεν ἐ[πι]ορκίοντι δὲ [τὰ  
 ἐναντία].

These lines contain the conclusion of a treaty of alliance made by Gortyna with the Cretan city Elyrus. Here recur, with few variations, the stereotyped phrases usual in this now well represented class of Cretan inscriptions.

The detached line, of which traces appear on the lower part of the fragment, was probably the beginning of another treaty.

5. **Gortyna.** — Small fragment from the fields near the Vigles. Letters apicated.



Κέφαλο[ς  
 Κ]εφάλ[ω  
 Φιλ]ωτε[ρεύς (?)

.....  
 .....

Cephalus was probably a *proxenos* of Gortyna.

**6. Gortyna.** — Fragment of the usual limestone in the garden of Manoli Iliaki at Haghioi Deká. Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.015 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

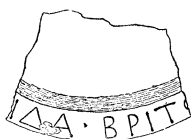


The last letter of the second line looks more like a  $\Gamma$  or a  $\sqcap$  than an  $\Omega$ .

The lack of vowels, both before  $\Gamma$  (or  $\sqcap$ ) and before  $\Sigma$  of the first line, suggests that we here have abbreviations.

The third line is by a different hand, and belongs to a different period.

**7. Gortyna.** — Fragment of a large disk with raised border, perhaps a *lecane*, of hard blackish stone, found not far from the Vigles in the very centre of the ancient city. Now in Manoli Iliaki's garden at Haghioi Deká. Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Letters, 0.027 m. to 0.029 m. in height.



The beginning of the second word suggests that we have here the remains of a dedication to the Cretan goddess Britomartis.

A Latin inscription lately discovered, which is soon to be published in the last *Additamenta* of *C.I.L.* III, informs us that at Gortyna there existed a sanctuary of this goddess, worshipped with the epithet Dictynna, which is peculiar to her. It is probable that this circular object, on which our inscription is written, was one of the votive offerings of this temple (*ἀναθήματα*).

8. **Gortyna.** — Fragment of slab of gray marble, embedded in the exterior wall of the *καφφεveῖον* of the Kouridaki brothers at Haghioi Deka. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.16 m. Letters, 0.03 m. high, in the first and second line; 0.019 m., in the third and fourth.



..... ωνος

..... \* (δηνάρια) ψν

.... Αὐ]τοκράτορος ..

.... Ἀντ]ωνε[ίνου(?)....

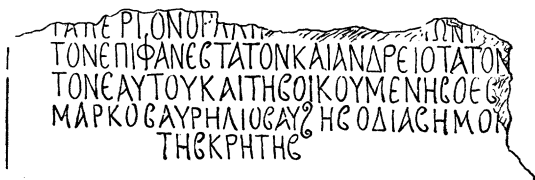
.....

9. **Gortyna.** — The following inscription has already been published in *C.I.G.* no. 2587, from Pococke's copy (*Inscr. Ant.* pt. I, chap. 4, s. 2, p. 43, no. 1). I have been able to find it again in a wall of the field of Nicolis Kyriakaki adjoining the road from Haghioi Deka to Mitropolis, and I reproduce it here in a better and more perfect copy, which preserves the peculiar forms of the letters and their ligatures. Height, 0.80 m.; width, 0.65 m.; thickness, 0.53 m. The letters of the first line are 0.06 m. to 0.07 m. in height and are well spaced; in the third line they are of equal height, but are more erect and less spaced; in the other lines they are more crowded and are shorter (0.05 m. in height).



.....  
 Ἀσιατικὴν Β[αλε-  
 ρίου Ἀσιατικοῦ γ[υ-  
 ναῖκα, δις ὑπάτου καὶ [ἐ-  
 πάρχου τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ῥωμαί[ων,  
 σωφροσύνης ἔνεκα καὶ φιλανδρ[ίας  
 καὶ τῆς λοιπῇ(η)ς ἀρ[ε]τῆς κ[α]ὶ τῆς πρ[ὸς τὴν  
 πόλιν εὐνοίας].....  
 .....

10. **Gortyna.** — From the field of Nicolis Kyriakaki, near the *κάτω μῦλος*. The inscription is on the upper part of a column of gray marble, which perhaps supported a bust. All the lines are broken off at the right except the last; the first line is almost wholly gone. The letters are long and erect, and the *sigma* has a peculiar form. The inscription is almost illegible because of the corrosion of the surface, which has almost wholly removed it. The height of the column is 1.25 m.; the diameter, 0.43 m. Letters, 0.055 m. to 0.075 m. in height.

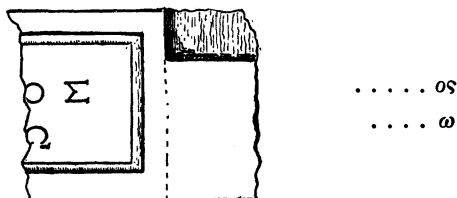


.....  
 τὸν ἐπιφανέστατον καὶ ἀνδρειότατον .....  
 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης [θ?]εσ .....  
 Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Αὐ[τ]ῆς ὁ διασημ[ό]τατος ...  
 τῆς Κρήτης.



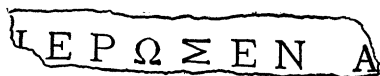
This is an honorary dedication to a Roman whose name has been lost from the first line. The cognomen of the dedicator, with the peculiar abbreviation of the first syllable, is enigmatical to me. I must leave to scholars specially devoted to Roman antiquity further attempts to elucidate this text.

**11. Gortyna.** — Fragment of an architrave, of the usual local stone, in a field belonging to Manoli Savuidaki at Haghioi Deká. Length, 0.64 m.; height, 0.35 m. Letters, 0.055 m. in height.



Evidently the remains of two proper names, the first in the nominative, the second in the genitive: 'Ο δέινα τοῦ δέινος.

**12. Gortyna.** — Fragment of an architrave or some other architectonic piece, about 1.00 m. in length, and 0.25 m. in height; walled in above the balcony of Manoli Alezizaki's house at Haghioi Deká.



The inscription contained the dedication of a building — ὁ δέινα or ἡ πόλις . . . ἀφ]ιέρωσεν — probably to some divinity: 'Α[πόλλωνι, 'Α[ρτέμιδι (?).

**13. Gortyna.** — Fragment of a block, of the usual limestone, in a wall of the house of Ilias Iliaki at Haghioi Deká. Height, 0.10 m.; length, 0.37 m. Letters, 0.035 m. to 0.025 m. in height.



14. **Gortyna.** — Small fragment of limestone in a wall of the ruined house of Ioannis Kalogeriàs, in the village of Mitropolis. Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.215 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.



15. **Gortyna.** — Fragment of a slab, of the usual limestone, in the garden of Manoli Iliaki at Haghioi Deka. Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.16 m. Letters, 0.035 m. to 0.05 m. in height.



16. **Gortyna.** — Fragment of a marble slab in the same garden. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Letters, of late Roman times, 0.035 m. high.



17. **Gortyna.** — Fragment of common stone in the same garden. Height, 0.11 m.; length, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.15 m. Bad letters, of late Roman date, 0.03 m. to 0.04 m. high.



... κα]ῖ βουλὴ Γορτ[υνίων  
..... Μάξιμον ἐν κ.....

**18. Gortyna.** — Fragment of a marble slab, 0.11 m. wide, and 0.07 m. thick. Letters of the same epoch as No. 17, 0.025 m. high. In Iliaki's garden at Haghioi Deka.



**19. Gortyna.** — Small fragment of a marble slab with very small letters; in the same garden. Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.05 m.; thickness, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.01 m. to 0.012 m. in height. Late Roman times.



**20. Gortyna.** — Small fragment of a slab of porphyry in the house of Manoli Savuidaki at Haghioi Deka. Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.025 m. Apicated letters of Roman times.



**21. Gortyna.** — Fragment of a stelé of common limestone in Iliaki's garden. Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Bad letters of late times.



Ὡφελίμ[η  
Ν]ικ[α]σί[ω  
.....

**22. Near Gortyna.** — Small slab of common stone found in the locality called 's τὰ Ἑλληνικά, between Bobia and Mires; now in the house of Nicolaos Katzoulaki at Bobia. Letters, of late Roman times, 0.03 m. high.

CWCIBIA	Σωσιβια-
NONMNH	νὸν μνή-
MHC XA	μης χά-
PIN	ρυν.

**23. Gortyna.** — Sepulchral stelé from the western side of the Acropolis. Height, 0.75 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.39 m. Letters, 0.04 m. to 0.05 m. in height.



The upper part of this inscription is lost, and of what remains only the final formula [ἐκ τ]ῶ[ν | ἰδίω[ν | μνήμης | χάριν is clear to me. To judge from the forms of the letters the inscription must belong to late Roman times.

**24. Gortyna.** — In my article on 'Christian Inscriptions'<sup>1</sup> I published a copy of a fragmentary inscription from Gortyna,

<sup>1</sup> *Am. Journ. Arch.* First Series, XI, 1896, p. 610.

containing the right half of a sepulchral inscription, which at that time seemed to be of slight importance. Dr. Hazzidaki, with the aid of peasants, has succeeded in finding the missing part of the inscription, and has sent me an impression of the whole from which our facsimile has been prepared.

The text now becomes one of the most interesting of the Christian inscriptions of the city, since it adds a new name to the list of bishops of Gortyna, as given by Cornelius, *Creta Sacra*, I, p. lxxvii, and Gams, *Series Episcoporum*, etc., p. 400.



Ἀνεπαύσατο ὁ μα-  
καριώ(τατος) Ἐκκλησιόδωρος  
ἐπίσκ(οπος), μηνὶ Ἰουλίου  
εἰ, ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ιβ, ἡμέρᾳ  
Κυριακῇ.

Ἐκκλησιόδωρος was supplied by me in the publication of the former fragment, but the spelling on the stone is far from correct. In the fourth line εἰ should have been written ιε.

25. **Gortyna.** — Inscription from the field of M. Savuidaki. The facsimile is from an impression furnished by Dr. Hazzidaki.



Κωνσταντῖνε  
Αὐγουστε,  
τοῦ βίνκας (viz. tu  
vincas!)

This inscription records one of the Latin "acclamations" which were in use in the Byzantine court and church,<sup>1</sup> and of which a collection is made in the work of Constantine Porphyrogenitus *Ἐκθεσις τῆς Βασιλείου Τάξεως* (*De Cerimoniis Aulae Byzantinae*). We have in our inscription a more correct transliteration of the Latin words in use than that in the manuscript of the *Ἐκθεσις* published by Reiske (*Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae*, Bonn, 1829), where we read: ὁ δεῖνα καὶ ὁ δεῖνα αὐγουστοι, τούμβικας (book I, ch. 76: *Εὐφημία ἅμα πρῶτ' ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐκβοωμένη*).

I have not attempted to establish to which of the emperors named Constantine this inscription belongs. One may perhaps think of Constantine the Great, and may find some connection between our salutation and the tradition about the famous "*in hoc signo vinces*." But the only evidence on which we can date our text is the writing, and this does not carry us far, as I have already remarked,<sup>2</sup> in a country where the entire number of Byzantine inscriptions hardly exceeds twenty.

## VARIA SUPPLEX

**26. Milatus (?)**.—Inscription scratched upon a vase brought from the village of Milato (the ancient Milatus) into the collection of the late Russian Consul (Mr. Mitzotaki) at Candia.

ΤΟΜΥΛΛΟΗΜΙ | τὸ Μύλλο ἡμί.

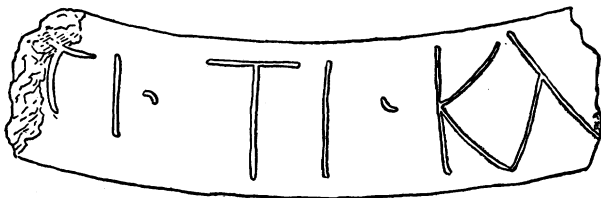
Perhaps not of Cretan origin.

**27. Cnossus**.—Fragment of the lip of a large vase (*pithos*) found at Cnossus, and now in the Museum of the Syllogos at

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Professor Krumbacher for several valuable suggestions that have guided me to the interpretation of the inscription. Cf. his *Byzantinische Literaturgeschichte*, 2te Aufl., pp. 254-256.

<sup>2</sup> *Am. Journ. Arch.* First Series, XI, 1896, pp. 603, 604.

Candia. The facsimile is of about the size of the original. The letters were stamped in the clay before the first firing.



Ἐπὶ Τι(βερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) . . . . .

Probably one of the emperors or one of the princes of the Claudian *gens*.

28. Handle of a vase (Rhodian) found by me in the ruins of *Sybrita*. The letters are in relief.



Ἐπὶ Δάμωνος.  
Πανάμου.

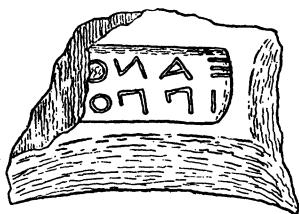
This is a well-known mark. Cf. *I. G. Ins.* I, no. 1120 (British Museum).

29. Another Rhodian vase-handle found at *Cnossus*. The letters are in relief.



Ἐξάκεστος.

30. Fragment of a similar handle found at *Xerocambos*, on the eastern coast of Crete (ancient *Ampelus*?).



Ξάνθ | ιππο[ς

or

Ξανθ | ιππο[υ.

31. Mark in relief on a fragment of a vase-handle found in the same place as No. 30. The facsimile is slightly smaller than the original.



Φιλίου.

32. Mark on a fragment of a brick found at *Palaekastron* of *Sitia*, on the eastern coast of Crete, and now in the collection of the Syllogos of Candia. The writing is from right to left.



Κνωσίων.

33. *Rhaucus*(?). — Mark upon a terra-cotta water pipe (*fistula aquaria*) found at Haghios Myron (ancient *Rhaucus*?), and now in the house of Zacharis Alatzaki, in the same village. The writing is from right to left.

ΟΥΑΓΟΝΤΟΣ

Ουάγοντος.

The inscription is complete, both on the right and on the left, but the name is new to me.

34. Leaden sling-bullet (μολυβδῖς) found at *Xerocambos* (*Ampelus*?).





Aίνε.

Probably the imperative of the obsolete verb *αῖνω*, an equivalent of *κόπτω* or *τύπτω*, as we may infer from the Hesychian glosses *αῖνων · πτίσσω*; and *πτίσσω · τὸ τύπτω*; *πτίσαι · κόψαι*. Cf. the imperatives *λαβέ* and *δέξαι* on other Hellenic sling-bullets.

FEDERICO HALBHERR.

ROME,  
June, 1898.